

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

This chapter describes The Nature of the Research (3.1), The Source of the Data (3.2), Selection of the Data (3.3), The Data (3.4), and The Steps of the Data Analysis (3.5).

3.1 The Nature of the Research

The researcher uses the qualitative method because there is no experimental research such as science experiment and do not involve measurement or statistic to conduct her research. It is qualitative as the researcher is the primary instrument for gathering and analyzing data. In fact, the methods are largely limited by the imagination of the researcher. Qualitative research for understanding the phenomenon or social science with more focus on a complete picture of the problem being studied rather than elaborate variables are interrelated. Berg (1989: 6) states as follows:

Qualitative research properly seeks answers to questions by examining various social settings and the individuals who inhabit these settings. The most interested in how humans arrange themselves and their settings and how inhabitants of these make sense of their surroundings through symbols, rituals, social structures, social roles, and so forth.

Based on Berg's view above, one can say that qualitative research is an interactive exchange of social experience is interpreted by each individual through the interaction with their social situations. The aim of qualitative research is understanding the social phenomena from the perspective of the participants.

3.2 The Source of The Data

The source of the data in this research is in the form of poems collection of Emily Dickinson. There are many poems of Emily Dickinson which taken in December 6th, 2012, but only 3 (three) poems will be analyzed in chapter IV (four), they are; (i) IF you were coming in the Fall, (ii) I cannot live with You, and (iii) I'm wife, I've finished that. This research has different thing than the other research. As far as the researcher's knowledge, there are not research using these poems which is analyzed through the figure of speech theories followed by the analysis of the total meaning of poem. The transcripts of poems by the poet can be downloaded from any website sources or many books. These poems have the same theme, among them are about woman and love. The data are generated from the original transcription and legitimate source.

3.3 Selection of the Data

In selecting of the data to be analyzed , the researcher picks up each line or each stanza in these poems. The researcher identifies words or phrases containing figure of speech. Then, all of words or phrases are listed and analyzed based on the theories used in order to find the total meaning of poems.

3.4 The Data

The researcher tries to find out types of figures of speech in each poems. After she determines types of figures of speech in each poems, she put them in a list or table. In determining types of figures of speech, the researcher uses Lee and Galati, Brogan, Alm-Arvius, Kennedy and Gioia, and Odle's theory. Based on

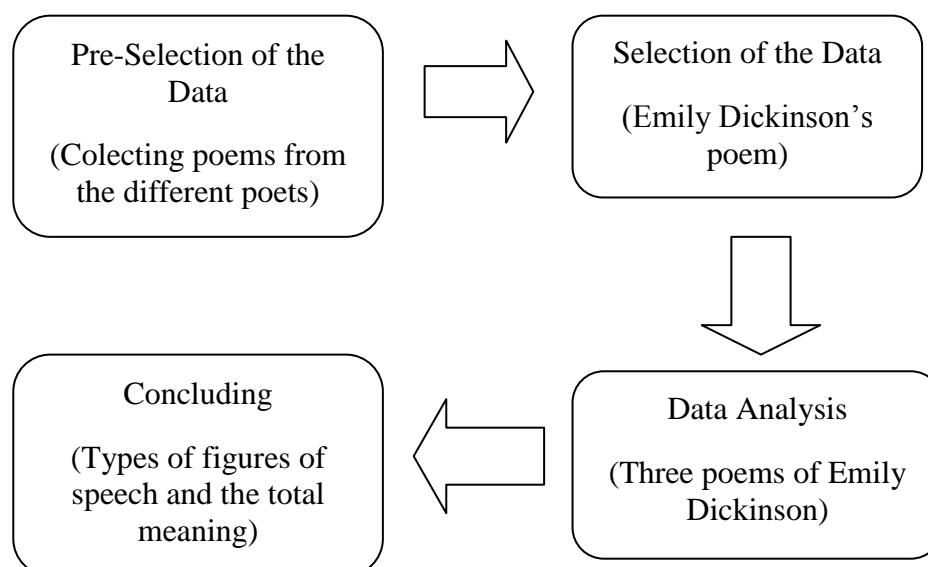
Kennedy and Gioia's view, figures of speech are not devices to state what is demonstrably untrue. Indeed they often truths that more literal language cannot communicate; they call attention to such truths; they lend them emphasis (2005: 119). Figures of speech are formed by extending the vocabulary—their fully artistic, a stronger intellectual and emotion impact.

3.5 The Steps of the Data Analysis

There are many kinds of steps or procedures to collect the data. It should helps to understand the problems and how to solve the problems itself. Neuman (2004: 111) states as follows:

As the researcher gathers and analyzes qualitative data, he or she develops new concepts, formulates definition for the concepts, and considers relationships among the concepts. Eventually, he or she links concepts to one another to create theoritical relationships that may or may not be casual. Qualitative researchers form the concepts as they examines their qualitative data.

Based on Neuman's view above, the researcher gets some points. It will be clear to show in diagram as follows:



The researcher forms the steps of her research as follows: first, is reading three text poems that have chosen to understand the contexts of it; second, collecting some informations and supporting informations to analyze the figure of speech in these poems; third, identifying the figure of speech in all poems that have chosen; fourth, explaining the significance of figures of speech in revealing the total meaning of these poems; fifth, making a conclusion of this research.